

Buenos Aires, Junio 10/1862

Copia de una carta de Comunicacion al O. R. P. de El Estrecho, por
cuya fecha le entrego a Eduardo de El Estrecho, como obsequio de
cumpleaños -

Eduardo de El Estrecho

Carta de la mano

Don D. R. P. de El Estrecho

Buenos Aires 8 de 1862 -

Mi querido amigo.

Siempre sea tarde o lo sea, despues, principiare por desear
un buen año nuevo, a Vd por puer no pasan años, segun lo
veo en su tarjeta.

Yo voy camino de viejo, y este clima de humallo en el ocu-
lo, flaciel en invierno, en el tibia en el fondo del alma, me
va desecando y empujando.

He entrado en el año nuevo bajo felices auspicios. En
plata en tesoreria (no en mi bolsa a fe); y en la salud de
minas organizada. Las minas ricas; he recolectado nido.

Este año me ocuparé de legislar, principiando por dar una
constitucion, que no sea el ato de incongruencias de la de
B. Ayres y la Confederacion. V. me ha sido sobre otros puntos.

Estoy creando el ejecutivo tal como me lo he visto V.
defenderlo en el Senado, en los consejos de Gobierno y en el
ministerio. Ya lo mando decir a los legisladores, abandonen
ese tema, porque los he de vetar, y lo abandonaran. Permito.

sup. 70, para que me vengan en sesenta y dos horas de
pasarle minutos de comisiones a S. E. al Ex. ejec-
tivo!

Estoy hablando disparates.

Al asunto de esta despacha, de saberlo es, recomendarle
ponga a vuelta de correo su expediente al nombramiento
de Consul de Chile de Don Antonio Barrios que debe irle
por este correo. Urege mucho por que el despacho de aduan
que principia ya fuerte, y el consul que habia se nos
muere.

Estaban V. remitiendo proyectos a Chile mas recibiendo
para aguardar al proximo Congreso. Yo le recomendaria
uno al ministro de la guerra asi. Con unico. "Quedan
suprimidos los rieles." No sabe V. el mal que hacen
las frecuentes invasiones. El asunto a la diligencia fue
un retroceso de diez años, y los repetidos, invasiones, hacen
sechar mas a Urquiza que era amigo de Calpene. Los
federales han esperato y esperato a recobrarse.

Un proyecto de resguardo, el de pesos y medidas.
dipale a Rawson que pida a cada provincia una fanega,
almud, y pida meterlos uno, en otro, como van de
prosperidad. No ha sido provisto de harina, mais, etc. Co-
doba y Tucuman desde aqui en en carteria, propie-
no obstante valer la fanega 18 pesos los avieos y co-
merciantes saben que asi los fanegas de San Juan hacen
una de Tucuman, y no sabiendo justo no pueden

hacer cálculo alguno.

Es una vergüenza para todos V. V. que se hayan puesto en Buenos Aires los metros y quilogramos empobrecidos, y no se hayan puesto en uso, porque no ha habido un ministro que le tenga amor a estos cosas.

Trándanme mil metros y quinientos quilogramos y yo los pongo en uso en primer día. El que le encuentre voy a romper la cabeza en ella. La vana de San Juan es la de Chile, ni la de Buenos Ayres, ni esta se comparan entre sí. Los empujantes pierden o paran en las diferencias, sin sentirlo como se mecen los niños en la cama.

Hágame un regalo - Una fotografía de la Catedral al frente, cuando esté concluido. Es un placer para V. emprender de una vanidad artística.

No sea flojo, escribame alguna vez; O sea que me mate muerto? Cierro todava los nervios apuros.

Mil recuerdos a los amigos de su círculo especial. de su siempre amigo.

firmas: Rosminto

His Opinions on the Mexican Question.

Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, and Wm. A. Browning, of Tennessee, Secretary of Legation.

General Logan has felt strongly though clearly, and spoken decidedly, on the French-Austrian fraud in Mexico. On the evening of November 8, 1868, he used the following language in Brooklyn, which is ample enough to be reproduced.

My friend, General Kilpatrick, said something in reference to Mexico and foreign intervention. It is a question that we can very easily decide for ourselves. As far as I am concerned, I believe that Mexico is holding Mexico to-day in part and parcel of the rebellion against the government. (Cheers) When the rebellion was first organized there was no thought of Maximilian entering Mexico. France did not dream of setting her foot upon the soil of North America or anywhere else. But when it assumed the proportions which it did—when Napoleon looked across the briny deep and saw the great struggle going on in this country—believing that we could not succeed, envying the peace and prosperity of this great people, having, with some of his nobles, the strongest objections to our form of government, and desiring that it should sever and crumble and fall, as they have so often said we are not fit to govern, the government, he first conceived the idea of taking possession of Mexico. If we had failed that would have proved their words true, and the world would have been called back a thousand years in its advancement in civilization and human liberty. Seeing this, and knowing this, they seized the opportunity and planted themselves on this soil, so that they might be the first to recognize the Southern confederacy, and they expected to be the first to recognize them if both succeeded against the government of the United States. But they came a little too late. (Cheers and laughter.) The bottom went out of the rebellion sooner than they thought it would, and Maximilian was himself standing there alone—(cheers and laughter)—and the old American eagle looking across with a keen eye at him and saying, "Maximilian, you must tremble at that State of yours, for not long shall you remain there." (Cheers and laughter.) That was a part of the rebellion; it's a part of it to-day, and the government of the United States has only to say to Maximilian, "Get you must pack up your duds and travel." (Laughter, ending in another tremendous outburst of cheering.) The government has not suppressed the rebellion until it does this. ("That's so.") I, for one, do not propose to give that State to Maximilian; I, for one, am in favor of our government saying to him, "You were induced by this rebellion to take possession of this country, and to attempt to establish yourself there; I will not permit you to stay there; you must get out of that country and leave your people to their fate." (Cheers and laughter.) This being done, and I hope that the next Congress, when assembled, will at least have the courage, by a resolution, to so say to the President and the United States, and to the country, that Maximilian cannot count on our aid any longer. And when the United States of America notice him there, you will say, "Little gentleman, get up and date." (Laughter and cheering.) It is my duty that I believe our government owes to us, that it ought to permit, and the sooner it is performed the sooner, in my judgment, will the rebellion be at an end. And not only with reference to Maximilian, but only would have him leave this continent, but I would say to all countries who have interfered with us while this war has been progressing, "What damages we have received by means of your outrages you shall pay us." (Cheers.) If we adopt that plan there will be no difficulty in getting along with them. It is no matter how far they really wants to go to war or no war. (Laughter.) We have certainly won the respect of ourselves, and my impression is we have won the respect of all the Powers of the earth besides. "We want to settle our accounts upon a just and proper basis is to make just and proper demands; to stand erect before the world, and demand our rights and submit to no humiliations." ("Good," "That's the talk," and cheers.) This we ought to do to all that we must do. Unless we do so the United States will be regarded by the world as the aggressor, and in that of the other Power. (Cheers.) We are not the people who desire to see ourselves placed before the world in such a light as it seems to me that failure in making these demands would place us. These are words spoken freely in the heat of a political address, but they are consistent and embody the expression of a deep conviction.

General Logan is a man of genial manners, thoroughly gentlemanly though not highly polished, of sound judgment, good temper, courage, decision and respect for law and superior authority. He is eminently the man for the place, and Mexico the place for the man.

The Lieutenant General freely affirms that he does not know France in this Mexican question; that France did not ask our consent to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and we should not consent that Power in re-establishing the republic of Mexico. He further holds that it is simply a question between us and the *de facto* government as the *de jure* government, and we are bound to accord to that government the protection of our arms. He says France has no right to fight us on this question, it being simply a question between Maximilian and our government; but if France will involve herself in a war with us on this question, now is the time to have it, before our commerce has been again set adrift on every sea, and while we have an army organized and under pay equal to the emergency.

The Lieutenant General further says, "The Lieutenant General will continue his journey to Charleston, leaving here probably to-morrow night by the Nashville route. He expects to return to Washington in time to be present at the organization of the new Congress. His original intention is known to have been to visit General Sheridan at New Orleans, but this programme has been abandoned for reasons not essential to state."

THE ARTICLE THAT CREATED A SENSATION IN THE LONDON MARKET.

(Elsewhere reference is made to the "sensation" created in London and Paris by the N. Y. correspondent of the London Times declaring that Mr. Seward had recently sent an ultimatum to the French government on the Mexican question. The following is the correspondence in substance.)

Mr. Seward's last dispatch to the French government relative to Mexico will probably satisfy the Emperor that the time has come when he must decide whether he will withdraw from that country, or continue to protect the new empire, in disregard of the risks and contingencies which such a policy will force upon him.

Mr. Johnson firmly refuses to recognize the new empire in any way. He and Mr. Seward have probably been in hopes that when Napoleon saw the civil war was over and the army free, he would take the hint and retire from Mexico of his own free will. Instead of doing that, he was organizing an Egyptian force, or, as the United States Consul at Alexandria informs his government, "an army of negroes," to send to Maximilian's aid.

The government has felt that it could not temporize with the difficulty any further. It has, therefore, notified the Emperor that it will not permit the troops in question to land, and that any further intervention on the part of the Emperor Napoleon will lead to a rupture between the two governments. This, it is informed, is the tendency of the dispatch. Its importance depends very much on the way in which the Emperor replies to it.

It is very manifest that Mr. Johnson has provoked grave crisis, and the probability is, that he has done so on the assumption that the Emperor Napoleon will be the first to evade it. The Emperor of the French cannot have been unprepared for Mr. Seward's ultimatum. He must be well supplied with the reasons and insinuations of the United States government, and he must know that all America is utterly opposed to his presence in Mexico.

Within the past three months two separate communications have been made to the French government, the nature and tone of which could not be mistaken. From the beginning of the new empire down to

the present moment, Mr. Seward has instructed the American Minister in France to keep before the Emperor the fact that his government could not assent to the interpolation of France without sacrificing the Monroe doctrine, and that it could never relinquish.

For some time past the news from Mexico has all gone to prove that the Mexicans are satisfied with the new government. Juarez's party is not extinct, of course, but it is very harmless. These circumstances have not in the least degree affected the opinions of the American government or people. They believe that the Monroe doctrine is wise and necessary, that Napoleon has violated it, and that if he does not return voluntarily he must be made to go.

Whether, when it comes to the point, the people would be willing to enter into a war with France, and where they would get the money to make war with, are questions I cannot attempt to answer. I only know that General Grant makes no secret of his desire that he will shortly be placed in command of troops and ordered to drive the French out of Mexico; that Gen. Sherman constantly expresses the same hope; that Sheridan was with difficulty held back on the Rio Grande, and that the people are resolute to do whatever they may be to-morrow. Public opinion is subject to sudden changes in America, but it does not appear likely that it will ever change substantially with regard to the principle that the European power can be permitted to introduce itself into this continent for the future. If the Emperor Napoleon persists in sending there more troops, General Grant may realize his hopes sooner than is good for his country."